

NEW YORK HERALD.

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street—Italian Opera—Admission, the actors.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Italian Opera—The Hibernians.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway—Grissels.

FRENCH THEATRE, Fourteenth street—The Grand Duchess.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery—Rip Van Winkle—Ourselves of Moscow.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway—Black Crook.

NEW YORK THEATRE, opposite New York Hotel—Naomi.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway—Rip Van Winkle.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 11th street—Still Waters Run Deep.

GERMAN STADT THEATRE, Nos. 45 and 47 Bowery—Das Haus der Gerechtigkeit—Doctor Robin.

BANVARD'S OPERA HOUSE AND MUSEUM, Broadway and Thirtieth street—Devil's Auction.

NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street—Gymnastics, Equitation, &c.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, 2nd and 4th West 24th street—Cinderella—Fata Morgana.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 614 Broadway—White Cotton & Sharpley's Minstrels.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 506 Broadway—Ethiopian Entertainment, Singing, Dancing and Burlesque.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, 720 Broadway—Songs, Dances, Comedies, Burlesques, &c.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery—Comic Vocalists, Negro Minstrelsy, &c.

BUTLER'S AMERICAN THEATRE, 472 Broadway—Ballet, Farce, Pastimes, &c.

BRYAN HALL, Broadway and Fifteenth street—The Vigilante.

DODWORTH'S HALL—Adventures of Mrs. Brown.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn—Ethiopian Minstrelsy, Ballads and Burlesques.

BROOKLYN OPERA HOUSE, Williamsburg—The Angel of Midnight.

FINE ART GALLERIES, 945 Broadway—Exhibition of Paintings.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE—Exhibition of National Industrial Products.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 615 Broadway—Science and Art.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Thursday, October 24, 1867.

THE NEWS.

EUROPE.

news report by the Atlantic cable is dated yesterday evening, October 23.

General Cialdini has formed an Italian Cabinet. A Roman deputation in Florence invited the King to intervene in the Eternal City. Menotti Garibaldi evacuated the Papal territory and was installed. The people were officially assured from Florence that all danger of French intervention had passed, and they were called on to support the King in the crisis. General Cialdini, it is said, looks to obtain possession of Rome by a coup d'état. Garibaldi the elder resented Lagnoni, but was secretly concealed.

The Emperor of Austria arrived in France on his way to visit Napoleon in Paris. He made a short pause in Baden, en route, and had a most friendly consultation with the King of Prussia, who was visiting the Grand Duke. Tumultuous riots had occurred in Brittany, France, owing to the want of employment and scarcity of food. The Russian fleet for trial in Manchester asked for a delay, owing to the excitement prevailing among them.

Consols closed at 94 1/16 for money in London, with a steady market. Five-twentieths were at 69 1/4 in London and 74 1/2 in Frankfurt.

The Liverpool cotton market closed firm, with mid-ling uplands at 8 1/2 cents. Breadstuffs buoyant. Provisions without decided change.

By the French steamer Ville de Paris, at this port yesterday, we have interesting details of our cable despatches to the 12th of October, as late as the newspaper advices on board the Cunard steamship Calais, at Halifax.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The returns of the Virginia election indicate a victory for the radicals. The vote, however, was close, and in Richmond the conservative majority amounted to over four hundred. Butts was beaten in Culpepper county, and conservatives were returned from several other counties.

An election for Mayor was held in Baltimore yesterday. It passed off quietly and resulted in the success of the democratic ticket by 13,558 majority.

The yellow fever has disappeared from Galveston, there being no fatal cases yesterday. There were eighteen interments in New Orleans and five in Memphis on Tuesday, and two in Mobile yesterday.

The cholera in Philadelphia is believed to have received an effective check. Four persons died yesterday. In all there have been eighteen deaths from the disease on board the receiving ship Potomac at the Philadelphia Navy Yard.

Hon. Schuyler Colfax delivered an address last evening at the Cooper Institute, before a very large audience, on the political situation. He advocated the impeachment of the President, the nomination of Grant by the radical party next year as their standard bearer in the Presidential campaign, and stated it as his conviction that the government of the country was safe only in the hands of the radical party.

The examination of witnesses relative to the Dean Richmond disaster was resumed yesterday. The engineer of the Richmond testified that he had reversed the engines before the collision, and although the steamer was not actually going back her headway had certainly been stopped. The captain of the ship Bridget testified that both boats blew two whistles before the collision, and that the tug which was near at hand did not whistle.

General Canby has issued orders directing a revision of the registration lists and authorizing post commanders to release all persons not subject to the articles of war now held in arrest by the military authorities.

The National Union Republican Executive Committee met in this city yesterday, and called a full meeting of the National Republican Committee for the 11th of December, at Washington to decide upon the time and place of holding a national convention for the nomination of a candidate for the Presidency.

Osterburg arrived in Washington yesterday. The National Democratic Committee, resident in Washington, issued a call yesterday for a meeting on Friday night to take preliminary measures for the Presidential campaign.

The preliminary examination in the case of the People vs. Charles H. Switzer, charged with false pretenses, which was to have been resumed yesterday afternoon,

noon, was postponed till the 13th of November, in consequence of the absence of the District Attorney and the defendant. The Recorder testified to the counsel that in the meantime he could submit affidavits to the District Attorney.

The North German Lloyd's steamship New York, Captain Dreyer, will leave the Bremen pier, Hoboken, at noon to-day (Thursday) for Southampton and Bremen. The mails for the United Kingdom and the Continent will close at the Post office at half-past ten this morning.

The stock market was unsettled yesterday. Government securities were dull but steady. Gold closed at 143 1/4 and 143 3/4.

There was but little animation in commercial circles yesterday, though in some of the markets there was a good business done, and previous prices were generally sustained. Coffee was in fair demand and quite steady. Cotton was more active, but about 1/16 lower. On 'Change floor was irregular, wheat closed heavy at former prices, corn was active and higher, while oats were dull and nominal. Pork was in fair demand, but at lower prices. Beef was dull and nominal, while lard was quiet and depressed. Freight was dull, and rates favored the shipper. Naval stores were quiet but steady, while petroleum was in improved demand and firm.

General Sheridan is still at Providence, R. I. He visited Brown University yesterday, and held a levee at the Governor's mansion in the evening. He will leave for Hartford this morning.

Jay Cooke's Special Plea for the National Banks.

We published yesterday a long letter on our national bank system, signed by Jay Cooke, though probably not written by him. It is a carefully concocted plea, and we must say, an ingenious one, for the national banks. This laboriously prepared defence from such a quarter shows that those who have made and are making colossal fortunes out of the system are beginning to be alarmed. They see how rapidly and powerfully public sentiment is growing against the banks, and they find it necessary to make an effort to save their fortune-making privileges. Certain questions are put by two national bank presidents to Jay Cooke relative to the origin of the national banks, the character of their currency, the nature of their privileges, their present position, the difference between them and the old United States Bank, and ending with the question, "Why should the system be perpetuated?" The questions are made to fit the answers and the answers to fit the questions very nicely, and were evidently manufactured in the same laboratory. The bankers did not want the information, and the argument was made expressly for the public. Indeed, it is composed, like a clapnet political stump speech, for popular consumption, with an earnest and almost trembling appeal to the people to save the system from threatened destruction. The election in Ohio brought out a humble and pleading manifesto from Mr. Chase on the negro suffrage issue, and now it has forced another from his right hand man on the banking and financial system of which he was the father. But it will take many Jay Cookes to save him from the odium attached to his ruinous and dangerous financial policy or to prevent the popular condemnation that threatens it.

The burden of Jay Cooke's plea is of a negative character—that is, he argues that the old State banks were not good, were inefficient and insecure, were not uniform, and gave a currency which had not the same value in all places, and therefore the national banks must be excellent. There were defects, undoubtedly, in the old system of State banks, though not so many or of such magnitude as is represented. The banks of this city and some other cities, for example, were substantial and answered the purpose very well. But admitting there were serious defects, and that under the changed state of things produced by the war and a great national debt it was necessary to have a new and improved system of banking, with a uniform currency, does that prove the system actually adopted to be a good one? Does it prove that it is better than the other? If there are not the same evils connected with it there may be other and greater evils. One plaster applied to a wound may not heal it, while the application of another and different one might be still more injurious. We maintain that this is really the case as to the banks. We have substituted a worse and far more dangerous system, on the whole, than that which existed previously.

Mr. Jay Cooke lays great stress upon the services of the national banks to the government during the war. If we rightly remember, the first aid the government received—and that, too, in its greatest need—was a hundred and fifty millions from the old banks of this city. Mr. Chase, then Secretary of the Treasury, could have received more—could have received all he needed—from our bankers and the bankers of the other large cities, had he carried out the plan first agreed upon of selling his bonds in the market, from time to time, for what they would have realized. Then we should not have had an inflated currency nor a suspension of specie payments. But this did not suit his purpose of making colossal fortunes for Jay Cooke and other friends, and of establishing his favorite national bank system. Instead of the national banks aiding the government, it was the other way—the government aided the banks. The Treasury Department issued both the bonds and the currency. The national banks did not supply specie, as the old banks did in the case of the hundred and fifty millions referred to; they only gave back to the government its own notes. The process was only a sort of prestidigitator manipulation of government bonds and notes—a mere change of the bonds and currency from one hand to the other, the government furnishing all the capital, and the banks and other agents robbing the profits. No, it was not the banks that aided the government in the war, but the government that aided and enriched the banks by means of those active presses in the Printing Bureau. That is where the capital came from, and not from accumulated hoards of national bankers, who, in fact, had nothing but what the government put in their hands. As to any services in future, to carry on a great war, which, it is to be hoped, will never be needed, these banks would not be required; the Treasury could get along as well or better without them. In a great and wealthy country like this there is always a sufficiency of accumulated individual capital which the government can get, if properly sought and negotiated, without the agency of sixteen or seventeen hundred banks scattered all over the republic.

With regard to a uniform currency, we could have that without the assistance of the banks. The government could and should really issue all that it does gold and silver coins. Its stamp makes the article money whether the material be metal or paper. It may be said there is an intrinsic and a merchantable value in the precious metals which there is not in

paper; but the name and credit of the government give it a real and substantial value. The national bank circulation is based on government credit. Why, then, cannot the entire currency of the country be solely in the name of the government, without the additional stamp or name of the national banks on it? The government is responsible any way for this circulation; then why should it not be in greenbacks? We think a uniform legal tender circulation better or at least as good as bank currency, notwithstanding the rignarole Jay Cooke publishes about the simple Dutchman's opinion of national bank notes. As long as paper shall be the money or currency of the country, let the banks do their business with legal tenders. There is not the least necessity for national bank notes.

We claim that the government could save eighteen millions a year at least by this simple change of a legal tender for a national bank note currency, without increasing at all the volume of circulation. We thought it a very simple calculation, for example, to withdraw the three hundred millions of national bank notes and issue the same amount of legal tenders in their place, and then with these legal tenders buy up and cancel three hundred millions of the interest-bearing bonds which the banks have deposited and from which they now draw interest. This would lessen the interest-bearing debt three hundred millions and save eighteen millions a year. We supposed this a very simple calculation, but Jay Cooke does not understand it so. He endeavors to make out the government would save very little or nothing at all. He tries to show that the banks pay back in one way or another—in the way of taxes and so on—as much as this bonus amounts to; as if the capital or property of others had not to pay taxes as well as theirs. We think the banks pay less than their share in comparison with what capital used in other kinds of business pays, and that they are favored over and beyond this gratuity of eighteen millions.

One thing Jay Cooke specially eschews. He says nothing about returning to specie payments. He sees, probably, that the perpetuation of the national bank system is the indefinite postponement of specie payments. He thinks the aggregate profits of all the banks will not exceed at present seven per cent a year. We suppose he means independent of the interest drawn from their bonds deposited with the Treasury. He cannot mean otherwise, according to the evidence we have heretofore published of the profits of the banks. We have no doubt the profits are very large when this interest is included, which, of course, should be reckoned. But if they do not make a large income it is the fault of the management and because the managers are not as smart as Jay Cooke. Though he does not understand the subject of national finances he knows how to make money through the national bank system. A man who, from being a poor clerk, has made millions in three or four years through this system, may well praise it.

The national banks are a gigantic monopoly, with power to control the markets and absorb all the profits of industry, and if they have not proceeded quite so far as this yet it will not be long before they will come to it. They are dangerous, too, in spite of Jay Cooke's assertion to the contrary. We have seen their influence in Congress, and there can be no doubt that Mr. Chase confidently looks to them as a grand political machine. In any case where their interest or purpose is concerned they could wield a power greater than ever the old United States Bank wielded. In fact, they could, and will, probably, if they remain as they are, control the destinies of the republic. In them a great moneyed oligarchy has been created, which, in the end, would make the rich richer and the poor poorer and reduce the mass of the population to the condition of European pauperism. Yet we are told by this same Jay Cooke, who said a national debt was a national blessing, that the national bank system is most excellent and beautiful every way.

The City Chamberlain and the Interest on the City Money.

We publish to-day a remarkable letter from Chamberlain Sweeney, in which he pledges himself to be contented with his salary, amounting, we believe, to twenty-three thousand dollars a year, and to relinquish all the interest on the city deposits, which has hitherto been pocketed by his predecessors or used as a sort of "ring" sinking fund, amounting to some two hundred thousand dollars a year. This is decidedly patriotic on the part of the Chamberlain, and the example might be profitably followed by all other public officers, State and municipal. Chamberlain Sweeney is now at the beginning of his term. We shall look with curiosity to the balance at the close of his first year of office, to see how much is actually realized by the city for interest on the deposits. According to his own account, now placed on record, it should not be short of \$193,000, which will be quite an item for the taxpayers. We shall insist upon this full amount. There must be no side bargain or compromise with any of the banks by which a few thousands can be laid aside for the political sinking fund, from which radical organs or "ring" mayors can derive any consolation. Chamberlain Sweeney generously foregoes his interest, amounting to at least one hundred and ninety-three thousand dollars a year; let him see to it that the city derives the full benefit of his liberality. The banks should at least pay as much to the city for the use of the money as they have hitherto paid to individuals.

Panama.

We yesterday published a very interesting account of the number of steamship lines which make Panama their great converging point. There are twenty-two steamers per month which arrive at and leave Panama for different parts of the world. One hundred and fifty thousand tons of freight annually make the transit between the two oceans, while fifty millions of bullion also pass the Isthmus. The trade is increasing enormously, and will soon be so great that a double track railroad will not be sufficient to do the business. With these facts before them there are our energetic capitalists! More interoceanic lines are required, and American money cannot be better employed than in building them. It must not be forgotten, however, that we require steamships to take advantage of the commercial opportunities these lines present, and, in consequence, one of the first efforts of our government should be the encouraging of an extensive plan for steamship communication with them and with all parts of the world.

The Virginia Election—Progress and Prospects of Southern Reconstruction.

The additional returns which we publish this morning of the Virginia reconstruction election will be found very interesting to the politicians. The election involved, first, the question of a convention or no convention for a reorganization of the State in pursuance of the terms of Congress; secondly, the election of delegates to the convention. If the convention is voted down the delegates elected will remain at home, and the convention issue will have to be tried again in another election. On the registration books the whites have a majority in the State of some thirteen thousand against the blacks; and as the whites appear to be, except a very small fraction, gathered into the conservative party, while the blacks are almost en masse radicals, and with a few scattering whites make up the radical party, the conservatives were encouraged to make a square fight for the possession of the State. Encouraged further by the late Northern elections, they have evidently undertaken to vote down a convention, under the impression that, with a little longer delay, a Northern reaction will upset the whole radical Congressional programme of reconstruction and bring about easier conditions to the unreconstructed States. If the Virginia conservatives, then, have defeated the convention, they have gained this delay.

Assuming, however, that a convention has been ordered, we may further assume that it will be composed of such materials as will make a State constitution acceptable to the present radical Congress, and that the same order of things will prevail from Virginia to Texas. What then? We shall have then, no doubt, some negro Representatives and Senators sent up to Congress, and universal negro suffrage established in every State from the Potomac to the Mexican frontier. But will this settle this negro suffrage question? We think not. Mr. Chase proposes to enforce the universal negro suffrage test upon the South, but to let the subject drop for the present in the North, considering the warning voice of the late Ohio election. But this will never do. In the very creation of a Southern negro balance of political power in our national affairs a Northern white reaction will be raised against it, and, once raised, this reactionary agitation will be kept up until this Southern negro balance of power is abolished in some restrictions upon negro suffrage. If the North could not stand the insolence and presumption of a Southern white balance of power, it is not likely that a Southern negro balance of power will be tolerated. If New York at last became disgusted with the arrogance of the white masters of South Carolina, the ignorant Carolina negro slaves will hardly be allowed to take the places of their late masters. Negro civil and political equality is one thing, but negro political supremacy in this country is quite another thing, and a thing which can never be safely attempted North or South.

From present appearances, under the existing Congressional terms of reconstruction, not one of the outside States will get through the various processes required in season to be admitted to a voice in the coming Presidential election—not one. We may, then, predict that this question of universal negro suffrage as a test of reconstruction will exercise a powerful influence on the Northern States in the coming Presidential contest—powerful enough, perhaps, against any candidate but General Grant, to upset the republican party. So that, in any event, Mr. Chase's grand idea of universal Southern negro suffrage will operate to unhorse him.

The Italian Question.

Our latest news from Europe does not warrant us to conclude that the Italian question has been finally set at rest. The Italian government have no longer occasion to dread a French invasion, but they are not without reason for dreading a revolution among their own subjects. They have got rid of one enemy to find another, and it is questionable whether the enemy they have found is not, in some respects, more formidable than the enemy of which they have got rid. A French army on Italian soil might have humiliated the new kingdom, but it would have welded the Italian people into one solid and resolute mass, and would have rallied them around the throne with such unanimity and vigor that humiliation would have borne in it the germs of success. As matters now stand the government have not to endure the humiliation of defeat at the hands of an invading force, but they have to endure—what, perhaps, is even less endurable—the alienated affections of their own people. The Italian people are dissatisfied. Murmurs of disapprobation are heard all over Italy. Reproaches are heaped upon the government for yielding to the dictation of France. Italy, in fact, stands on the verge of revolution. If Garibaldi, as reported, has joined his son, it is difficult to predict what may be the immediate consequences.

There is much in the present condition of Southern Europe which recalls the memory of 1820. In that year revolutions broke out almost simultaneously in Italy and Spain. Resulting in great part, no doubt, from the re-establishment of the estate and reactionary governments which existed prior to the French occupation, these revolutions in both peninsulas have yet a certain value, from the fact that they were the first spontaneous outbreaks in modern times of the Latin races in favor of popular liberty and constitutional government. It is not to be denied that if the inhabitants of either peninsula had been left to themselves the liberty which Italy has so recently won and which Spain so eagerly covets would have been secured more than forty years since. The Neapolitan revolution was fairly progressing, Sicily had caught the revolutionary flame and Spain had won her constitutional rights. Unfortunately, however, for both peninsulas, the Holy Alliance, of which Alexander of Russia was the moving spirit, had not yet broken up. The state of affairs in the South commanded its attention. A diplomatic congress, consisting of representatives from all the States originally embraced in the Holy Alliance compact, met in 1820 at Troppan, in Austrian Silesia, and sat from the 20th of October to the 20th of November. At this congress the Czar Alexander was present and took part in the proceedings. He freely expressed his sentiments. "It was," he said, "a characteristic of the age that the people had become clamant for popular privileges. It would be dangerous in the extreme to ignore or to resist the popular current. But these privileges must be conceded to the

people by the free will of the sovereign, and not yielded in obedience to popular demand."

For the sake of greater convenience the Congress was ultimately transferred to the town of Laybach, in Illyria. Here, on the 24 of February, 1821, a treaty was signed by which Russia pledged herself to lend Austria whatever assistance might be necessary to suppress the revolutionary movement in Italy. To the praise of France and England it has to be said that they did not become parties to this arrangement. It is scarcely necessary to say that the armies of Austria crushed out the rising hopes of liberty in Italy. At a subsequent congress, held at Verona in 1822, France joined with the Holy Alliance, and a French army of one hundred thousand men, under the command of the Duc D'Angoulême, repeated in Spain the iniquity which, in the previous year, Austria had committed in Italy. These last efforts of the Holy Alliance history will preserve as a strange contradiction to a sacred and pretentious name. It died, having just accomplished the blackest deeds of villainy.

It might not be just to say that Italy and Spain sustain the same relations to the other governments of Europe that they did in 1820 and 1821; but the crime of which France has just been guilty towards Italy shows that in some quarters, at least, the dread and hatred of democracy still exist, and warrant us to say that a popular uprising in Italy or Spain, or in both, might provoke similar interference on the part of the dynasties and under the cloak of a similarly hypocritical name. To the people, however, this consolation still remains—right must ultimately prevail.

An Old Game Revived.

A very curious case is on trial before the United States Commissioner's Court in this city, in which an ex-deputy marshal is charged with having conspired, with other parties, while in the government service, to obtain the release of a prisoner accused of counterfeiting in the State of Maine. The plan by which it is alleged that the liberation of the counterfeiter was to be secured was ingenious, if it has not the credit of novelty. The deputy marshal, it is asserted, was to receive seven hundred dollars from the prisoner for his services, and the mode of operations was suggested by him. The friends of the prisoner, under the officer's direction, hired rooms on Bleeker street, fitted them up with counterfeiting press, plates and other machinery, at a small outlay, and placed in the apartments a few sheets of spurious twenty-five cent stamps, furnished for the purpose by the friendly marshal. When all was ready the vigilant officer, having secured the assistance of others not in the secret, made a descent upon the "headquarters of a dangerous gang of counterfeiters," and burst into the Bleeker street rooms, the doors having been previously fixed so as to make the operation an easy one. Of course none of the "gang" were to be found; but their implements were seized, their work stopped, the public protected and an important service rendered to the government. The marshal was then to make known to the authorities the fact that the Maine prisoner had imparted to him the valuable information on which he had acted, and which had secured this gratifying result, and the effect was to be the release of the repentant counterfeiter by a grateful government. There appears, however, to have been some hitch in the latter part of the arrangement. The seven hundred dollars, it is alleged, were paid to the deputy marshal; but the release of the prisoner was not forthcoming. The disclosure of the conspiracy was the consequence of this failure to fulfil the most important part of the contract.

From the days when Homer, Morritt and Sparks were at the head of the detective and thief-catching business in this city down to the present time, the police, whether amateurs or professionals, have always been more or less in league with the thieves, and have resorted to just such tricks as that attributed to the marshal now on trial, to help their friends, to put money in their own pockets, or to catch their birds, as the case might be. The "stool pigeon" game is as old as the hills. It lies at the very foundation of the detective system. An officer who desires to shine or to accumulate riches in the detective business, as a preliminary requisite gets perfectly familiar with all the thieves in the city. Their rank in the profession, the peculiar line to which they devote themselves, their location, habits and associations are all at his fingers' ends. He knows whom he can call upon to assist him in any desired information, and, upon ascertaining how a robbery was committed, recognizes the operator at once from his work, and could pounce down upon him in an instant. But he does not do so by any means. If a sufficient reward is offered then he can discover the culprit; but if it promises to pay him better he lets the thief know that he could "haul" him if he chose, and draws upon him, if not for cash, for services at some future time, in repayment for conniving at his escape.

"Setting up" jobs is an old and profitable amusement of detectives. They use their "stool pigeons" to entice green hands or thieves against whom they hold a grudge into some big burglary, counterfeiting scheme or other criminal operation, and then at the proper moment make a swoop upon the gang, take in all they desire and suffer the others to escape. Bristol Bill and One-eyed Thompson, some years ago, were extensive operators with the detectives in this line. In one case they involved a well known character, Arlington Bennet, in an awkward affair, and nearly convicted him of felony. Bennet was a man of means, built a fine house on Long Island and had a spiral staircase erected leading up a high tree, in the branches of which he was accustomed to sit and read books to which he professed much devotion. One-eyed Thompson and others hired or took possession of some outshouses on his premises, finding the spot to be quiet and retired, and secreted in them a lot of burglars' tools and a quantity of stolen property. The detectives came down upon the retreat, discovered the suspicious articles, and arrested Bennet, the proprietor, who had a hard job to prove himself innocent of any connection with the real thieves. One-eyed Thompson became eventually so mixed up and complicated between the thieves, the stool pigeons and the officers, that he could not reconcile it with his conscience to live any longer, and so took poison and died.

This game of operating with thieves to catch thieves, and of procuring the release of some and the conviction of others, for a consideration,

is, therefore, a very old one with our detective police, marshals and other officers of the law. Whatever may be the result of the trial to which we have alluded, it is only one of many similar cases that would be found of almost daily occurrence in our police annals should they ever be faithfully written.

Mexico Quietly Dawns.

The most cheering news reaches us from Mexico that we have received for a long time. Heretofore we have had to chronicle nothing but pronouncements and civil outbreaks against authority. Now we begin to see some order coming out of chaos. The Church party, having fought for half a century with the hope of retaining the temporal power, have disposed of their last man and their last dollar in the vain effort to prevent the consolidation of Mexican liberalism. The intervention which they invited, and which was their last hope, has also failed them; and, as we have before stated, there now remain no two equally powerful elements of opposition in Mexico which can give rise to a long-protracted struggle. All this gives hope of peace and the beginning of an era of wonderful national prosperity.

Before the late re-election of Juarez to the Presidency the whole world stood looking on to see what the result of the Presidential contest might be. It was strongly anticipated by many that a new outbreak in favor of some one of the military chiefs would plunge the country into further bloodshed. All, however, has been the opposite. Corona has gracefully supported Juarez for President, and even Escobedo, the most ambitious and unprincipled of all the Mexican generals, has also given his voice to the election. Not alone this, but Diaz, the rival candidate, never accepted his own nomination for the Presidency.

Other matters, new in the history of Mexico, indicate the power of the central government. Leon Guzman, Governor of Guanajuato by military commission from Juarez, disobeys orders in the elections and is forthwith displaced, and obeys the order to answer for his conduct at the capital of the nation. This indicates a rare spirit of obedience in that country, and is an excellent example. General Mendez, commanding Puebla, which is more than any State attached to General Diaz, refused to issue the election order. He also has been deposed and is to present himself at the capital.

Peace in Mexico cannot be otherwise than advantageous to us as well as the Mexicans. The interests of the two republics lie in the same direction. The natural internal wealth of both is unsurpassed, while their commercial positions place them in control of the commerce of the world. It is, therefore, of the utmost value to us to cultivate the greatest harmony with our republican neighbor, and to remember that if she has had long and exhaustive wars they have been waged to uphold the very principles which we ourselves support. Having reached that point in her political fortunes where she can enjoy peace, let us congratulate her and in all legitimate ways aid her in its preservation.

The November Elections.

The elections to be held on the first Tuesday of November in the States of New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Kansas and Maryland, may be influenced in a very peculiar way according to the doctrine of contraries. For instance, it is notorious that in the States in which General Sheridan has been making his peregrinations with a radical escort the elections went against the radicals on the 8th of October. It would be a 'good thing' if Sheridan, together with Old Ben Wade, Chief Justice Chase and all the other radical stumblers, were to make a journey through the States where elections are to come off next month. That would settle the business for the party and might revolutionize all these States to democracy. They should pack up their valises and start at once, for there need be no solicitude about the results of the elections after their wanderings and orations.

THE PARK.

Musical on the Lake Yesterday. Manhattan Island has been not inaptly compared, by an excellent though somewhat fanciful writer, to a huge monster of nearly tortoise shape, of which Bowling Green may be supposed to represent the mouth, Broadway the long, irregular throat, and Central Park the lungs, by a trip to which the New Yorker once a week inhales a whiff of unadulterated oxygen, thereby and with that single whiff recuperating the waste of a whole week's vitality; and if to the whiffing in of pure oxygen, not obtainable by other means, be added the element of music on the Mall or the more romantic element of music on the Lake, the denizens of the metropolis may be persuaded to visit the Park on other days besides Saturday. Owing to the fact that the wind, raw and gusty, blustered somewhat boresally yesterday, by way of intimation that November might soon be expected, the concourse around the Lake yesterday was not large, notwithstanding the fact that the day was a muggy day. A considerable number had, however, gathered about the little sheet of water bright the Lake, whence, at three o'clock P. M., broke strains of music, guided by a well selected program, consisting of operatic movements from "Fra Diavolo," "Crispian & Co." and other old heard operas, with which the musical bill of fare was introduced. A mélange of wails and psalms, mingled with German and Italian folk-songs, and was finally superseded by something more distinctly national and American in its mould. The air of 1867 has not yet cooled to be the mood, especially when the popular taste is to be pleased, as was demonstrated by the introduction of several air quoted and often sung. "Rally round the Flag," without which no popular program can be considered complete, found a place on the musical docket of the occasion—though "Yankee Doodle" has been voted too superannuated for present adoption. A "Columbia" march, with its refrain, during which bottles simpered and flirted, beaded oiled with opera glass, and more earnest lovers walked and wooed, though not as the poet has it, in "Glorious language." There were fewer few equipments on the Mall and vicinity than usual yesterday, the weather being somewhat too raw and rough. Here Mearns' note in Shakespeare, to improve the complexion of the over-exquisite.

THE CANAL STREET TRAGEDY.

The members of the various police precincts in this city, since the worthy example of the Fifteenth precinct in collecting \$225 for the charitable purpose was made known to the men, have energetically set to work to raise a goodly fund for the relief of the wife and mother of the murdered McMenamy. The following letter was received by Mr. Acton yesterday:—  
DEAR SIR—We, the undersigned, a committee of the 15th Precinct, enclose a check for \$225 for the widow of the late John McMenamy, who was murdered on the 15th of October. The citizens of New York, proud of the efficiency of their police, are not unmindful of the perils which such a popular movement can be carried out. We will try to mark, by the expression of their sympathy and by more than a million of dollars, the efforts of the police in the preservation of those who may be killed or wounded in preserving order and maintaining the public peace. We are, Sir, your obedient servants, LEONARD W. JEROME, ISAAC BELLEVILLE, W. B. VERNIER, &c.  
THE CANAL STREET TRAGEDY.  
In looking over the list of the names of these policemen who had, since the 1st inst., asked permission, as they were obliged by regulation to do, to receive certain gifts presented to them from citizens, Commissioner McMenamy yesterday found that of McMenamy's precinct a petition under date of the 5th inst. was to be allowed to receive a hat. It would seem from this that he had already at that time done some little act in the performance of his duty, and that the petition was presented by the gift above mentioned from some citizen.